

Firms Breathe Easier With The Compliance Incentive Program (CIP)

Businesses operating within Maricopa County that emit air pollutants above a certain level must obtain a Maricopa County Air Quality Permit and comply with Air Pollution Control Regulations. Soon, businesses could be subject to higher fines ranging up to \$2,500 per day per violation, and could be required to attend an Environmental Compliance School for operating without an Air Quality Permit, as part of the Pollution Prevention Enforcement Program.

However, as recommended by the 1997 Governor's Air Quality Task Force, Maricopa County Environmental Services Department's (MCESD) Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP), is offering small businesses a conditional deferral of enforcement action for volunteering to comply with air quality regulations.

MCESD is offering a 90 day deferral of enforcement action "window" beginning April 15 and ending July 15, 1998. The CIP presents a real incentive for existing small businesses to obtain their required air quality permit without fear of penalty or enforcement action. Enforcement will continue during the CIP period not only to ensure compliance with the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations, but also to provide guidance for good environmental practices.

It is the Department's philosophy that if we are going to be successful as

environmental partners, we must align good environmental practices with good business practices. We must have all players competing on a level playing field for all economic enterprises. It is the Department's hope that we can achieve a higher level of awareness and compliance with air quality requirements and encourage businesses to take advantage of the opportunity offered through the Compliance Incentive Program.

Anyone interested in participating in the Compliance Incentive Program should call the SBEAP at (602)506-6750.



Inside This Issue

MACT Standards	1
Compliance Incentive Program	1
Innovative Control Technology	2
Rule 280 Revisions	2
Q&A	2
Rule Workshop Schedule	3
Lawn Mower Update	3
Compliance Tips	4
Environmental Lingo	4
Asbestos Program	5
Construction Site Power	6
Clean Air Expo	6
Manager's Corner	6
Air Quality Open Forum	7
General Permit for Gas Stations	7
Cool Websites	7

Mandatory Notification Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standards For Degreasers

Under federal regulations (40 CFR 63, Subpart T) each owner or operator of a batch vapor or in-line solvent cleaning machine subject to the regulations is required to submit an "Initial Statement of Compliance" by specified deadlines. For existing solvent cleaning machines, the deadline is May 1, 1998. For new solvent cleaning machines, the deadline will be 150 days after startup.

Each owner or operator of a batch vapor or in-line solvent cleaning machine subject to the regulations is also required to submit an annual report. The annual report for 1997 was due February 1, 1998. In addition, each owner or operator of a batch vapor or in-line solvent cleaning machine subject to the regulations is required to submit an "Exceedance Report" semiannually. Once an exceedance has occurred, a quarterly reporting form is required, which must be delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half or quarter, as appropriate.

The contents and information required by each of the above reports are spelled out in Section 63.468 of 40 CFR 63. As is the case with other MACT standards, this MACT standard is difficult to understand for most businesses. The Department has been responding to questions from permitted sources - and frequently from unpermitted sources - concerning this and other MACT standards. Please contact Jess Lotwala, MACT Coordinator, at 506-6735 if you have any

Innovative Air Pollution Control Technology

Scottsdale Paint & Body has recently opened their new 80,000 square foot automotive refinishing and repair facility. In the planning stages of this facility Michael Kailas, General Manager, and Randy Bosch, Fixed Operations Manager, identified a need to reduce fire hazards, reduce Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions, reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions and increase the overall quality of the workmanship. Their solution was to include several Airtech water wash exhaust filtration systems and to implement the use of waterborne paints as follows:

AIRTECH - Water Wash Exhaust Filtration Systems. These systems were implemented to reduce PM emissions to the atmosphere and control dirt and lint within the paint area (paint booth). The systems reduce particulate matter including that which is less than 10 microns (PM10) in the ambient air. They also improve the quality of workmanship because the water filtration removes dirt and lint from the paint booth. This clean room environment is achieved by forcing filtered air down to the floor (down draft) where particles are captured in the water filter and swept away to a collection unit.

The above is the basic idea behind the Airtech water wash exhaust filtration systems. Scottsdale Paint & Body has installed 3 paint booths and 8 paint preparation areas with Airtech systems. These systems capture particulates at almost 100% efficiency. Unlike a dry filter system, the water filter does not sag, rip or tear with repeated usage, thereby providing a high level of efficiency during long term usage. Further, the system is virtually maintenance free and saves thousands of dollars in disposal and replacement costs of filters. The water from the filtration is treated prior to sewage discharge.

WATERBORNE PAINTS - these paints contain water instead of high VOC solvent or dispersant. Waterborne paints enhance the quality of workmanship because they require more detail in the surface preparation. Waterborne paints work best in low humidity environments, which makes Maricopa County an ideal location for the application of this material. Additionally, they reduce VOC use because water can be used during clean-up. The lower VOC usage within the facility further reduces

Q & A

Q: What is being done about dust caused by farming activities?

A: Currently "Normal Farm Cultural Practices" are exempt from stringent controls in accordance with A.R.S. Title 49 Article 504. 4. However, Rule 310 in the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations does limit the emissions of open fugitive dust, dust emitted from sources other than stacks, from construction sites, unpaved roads, vacant lots and any other earthmoving activities that cause fugitive dust. Rule 310 regulatory requirements on agriculture activities are currently limited to roads used for harvest and field ingress and egress, large livestock areas, and

landscape operations. It has been shown through computer modeling and special air monitoring stations that agriculture activities can be a major contributor to a county PM10 National Ambient Air Quality Standard exceedance. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is currently researching the direct impact agriculture activities have on this standard. The EPA and Arizona Farm Bureau have been meeting to discuss the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs such as reduction of tilling during high wind and others are being researched by Arizona Department of Environmental Quality along with Maricopa Association of Governments, Natural Resource Conservation Service and Maricopa County. The results of this research will determine which measures will be the most cost effective to reduce fugitive dust and also demonstrate sound scientific principles that will make them more readily accepted by farmers. All this work is ongoing and will ultimately result in the development of measures that farmers will accept and that will control fugitive dust from their activities.



PROPOSED REVISIONS TO RULE 280

The Maricopa County Environmental Services Department is proposing to revise Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Rule 280, Fees. At this time, the Department is conducting an analysis to update air quality program staff and fiscal resources for FY 1999 and future years in order to fully implement provisions of the Clean Air Act and recommendations of the Governor's Air Quality Strategies Task Force. The analysis will consider current air program workload, structural and procedural changes to the air program currently being implemented by the Department, and the resources necessary to implement additional requirements resulting from Maricopa County's reclassifications from "moderate" to "serious" for carbon monoxide, ozone and particulates. The County is also subject to additional monitoring and planning requirements as a result of the new National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone and PM2.5 promulgated in July 1997.

There are two public workshops currently scheduled to discuss the proposed revisions, on April 30th and May 21st. Both workshops will be held at 1001 N. Central, Suite 560, at 9am. For more information, contact Jo Crumbaker at 506-6705 or jcrumbak@esenvgmt.maricopa.gov.

RULE PUBLIC WORKSHOPS AND HEARINGS



fire hazards and lowers toxicity levels for workers.

The Air Quality Division has scheduled the following public workshops and hearings for the second quarter of 1998. All public workshops will be held at 1001 N. Central, Suite 560, and all public hearings will be held at 301 W. Jefferson, 10th Floor Auditorium, in Phoenix. Draft rules are generally available one week prior to the workshop at the Air Quality Division, 1001 N. Central, Suite 201. For weekly updates, please call the workshop update line at 506-0169. The workshop schedule, current Air Quality Rules, and proposed draft rules are available on the internet at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap>.

April 16th
Rule 200 (Permit Requirements)
Rule 331 (Solvent Cleaning)
Rule 336 (Surface Coating Operations)

April 30
Rule 280 (Fees)
Rule 338 (Semiconductor Mfg)
Rule 341 (Metal Casting)

May 7
New Rule 349 (Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Mfg Ops)
Rule 350 (Storage of Organic Liquids at Bulk Plants & Terminals)
Rule 351 (Loading of Organic Liquids)
Rule 352 (Gasoline Delivery Vessels)
Rule 353 (Transfer of Gasoline into Stationary Storage Dispensing Tanks)

May 20 - Public Hearing
Title V Deficiencies and CAA Section 112(g) Rules (100, 200, 210 & 370)

May 21
Rule 100, Section 502 (Excess Emissions)
New Rule 202 (Permit Requirements for Earthmoving Operations)
New Rule 203 (Controlled Open Burning)
Rule 280 (Fees)
Rule 310 (Open Fugitive Dust Sources)

May 28
Rule 331 (Solvent Cleaning)*
Rule 336 (Surface Coating Ops)*

June 4
General Permit (Vehicle Refinishing Operations)

Rule 338 (Semiconductor Mfg)*

June 18
New Rule 349 (Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Mfg Ops)
Rule 350 (Storage of Organic Liquids at Bulk Plants & Terminals)
Rule 351 (Loading of Organic Liquids)
Rule 352 (Gasoline Delivery Vessels)
Rule 353 (Transfer of Gasoline into Stationary Storage Dispensing Tanks)

July 1 - Public Hearing
Rule 200 (Permit Requirements)*
Rule 315 (Spray Coating Operations)*
Rule 316 (Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Processing)*

July 15 - Public Hearing
Rule 348 (Aerospace Manufacturing & Rework Operations)*
Rule 360 (New Source Performance Stan-

LAWN MOWER UPDATE



Make A Clean Cut

"Make A Clean Cut" was launched by Maricopa County on January 22, 1998 at the Raven Golf Club in Phoenix, and has retired 694 commercial lawn mowers as of April 15, 1998. Commercial lawn mower owners can trade-in their old gas-powered mowers and receive \$200 towards the purchase of a new, cleaner-burning EPA-certified gas mower. Trade-ins are being accepted at two A to Z Equipment locations and rebates are limited to 1,000 commercial lawn mowers.

A Plug for Cleaner Air

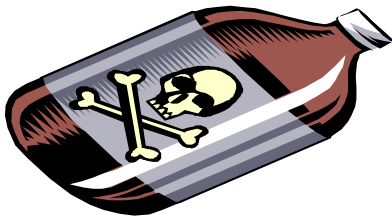
"A Plug for Cleaner Air" was comprised of two separate events with the first one at SRP's PERA Club on March 27th and 28th, 1998. The second event was held at the APS Deer Valley facility on April 4th and 5th. The two events were a success with more than 2,400 lawn mowers retired! What happens to these old gas-powered mowers? They will be sent to a local metal recycler to be shredded and the metals melted down for reuse in other products.

Residential lawn mower owners were encouraged to trade in their old gas-powered mowers for a \$100 rebate towards the purchase of an electric mower. Individuals had the option of purchasing a mower on site, or buying another model elsewhere. Manufacturers participating at the events included Black and Decker, Ryobi, and Toro.

Compliance Tips

There are approximately 3200 businesses operating with Air Quality Permits in Maricopa County. Each permit contains numerous requirements and conditions. We asked Janet Darcey, Manager of the Small Source Compliance Unit, to tell us about some common violations and she gave us these compliance tips:

Housekeeping - A clean shop is usually a sign that the owner has taken the time to require that employees operate in accordance with environmental, health and safety requirements. Cleanliness allows you to more easily spot potential problems before they happen, such as the first few drops of a leak.



Open Containers - All materials that contain Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are required to be covered when not in use. Benefits from following this regulation are:

- Save money through reduced cost of materials.
- Pollute your work space less.
- Reduce fire hazards from open containers.
- Avoid oxidation and aging of materials left open to the air.
- Some uncovered solvents lose their "cutting edge" when their more volatile ingredients are allowed to evaporate.

Record Keeping - The benefit to accurate record keeping is that you will know exactly how much product is being used, so you can compare actual usage of the various products with the usage you had hoped for. One winner of the Apple Award* for pollution reduction quickly switched to using water-

borne coatings after a short period of recordkeeping. By having up-to-date records, he was able to quickly notice that the company used at least one-third fewer gallons of the new coating as compared to the usual coating. This resulted in substantial savings in material costs and handling, while reducing pollution inside his shop.

Many auto body repair shops have cut their solvent usage by one-third or more when accurate records showed how much solvent was actually being used. Once alerted, employees find ways to use solvents more sparingly and efficiently.

Another advantage of keeping timely records is that you will have the information immediately available when it's time to submit your Annual Emissions Inventory to the Air Quality Division.

Read Your Conditions - Take the time to read and understand your Permit Conditions, especially the Specific Conditions. They come after the General Conditions on the permit and thus are easily overlooked, but they are just as important.

For example, if you really learn your daily emission limit and your Twelve-Month Rolling-Average emission limit, you will be in a much better situation than the manager who, through ignorance, too late finds his company has exceeded its emission limit. That manager will wind up needlessly spending time and money for an enforcement action or a major permit revision.

Suggestion: Once you've read all the provisions, you don't have to worry about the permit conditions that are common sense and you always comply with anyway. But do make an enlarged photocopy of the provisions you feel least secure about. Highlight these provisions and post them so you will be mindful of them.

Small Business Assistance Program -

If you have any questions about your permit conditions, call Don Wilcox or Richard Polito at 506-6750 for free personalized service.

*The Apple Award was \$5,000 and was presented by the Arizona Department of Envi-

LEARNING ENVIRONMENTAL LINGO

Do environmental terms sometime sound like a foreign language? If so, you're not alone. Each Visibility will cover some common environmental terms you may encounter.

BMP - Best Management Practice. Methods determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing pollution.

NESHAPS - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. Emissions standards set by EPA to control certain air pollutants.

Pollutant - Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely effects the usefulness of a resource.

Next Issue: BACT, RACT, MACT, Halogen.



Maricopa County Asbestos Program

Todd G. Williams, Asbestos NESHP Coordinator

Have you ever wondered what the county's asbestos program is all about, or even what asbestos is? The following is a brief summary about asbestos.

Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral that is distinguished from others by the fact that its crystals form into long, thin fibers. Deposits are found throughout the world, with primary production sites being Canada, the former Soviet Union, South Africa and the U.S.

Asbestos has well over 3,000 identified uses in a variety of products. Some of the desirable properties of asbestos include its: resistance to acids, heat resistance, incombustibility, sound absorption, friction resistance, mechanical strength, electrical resistance, wearability, bacterial resistance, and it dries fast. It proved well suited for many uses in the construction trade.

Some of the more common uses include: roofing shingles (felt papers, tiles, patch), fireproofing, thermal insulation, structural insulation, glues or mastics, acoustical insulation, siding (transite, stucco), window caulking, ceiling tile, base moldings, asbestos cement panels and pipe, sheetrock, paints, sheet vinyl, vinyl floor tile, textiles, rugs-carpets, and brake/clutch linings.

The whole reason asbestos is regulated is because it is a known human carcinogen. Exposure to asbestos can/may result in adverse health effects including asbestosis, cancers and mesothelioma. The major route of entry for asbestos into the body is through inhalation. Asbestosis, which has a latency period of 15-30 yrs., is scarring of the lung tissue that can range from mild to severe. Mesothelioma is cancer of the linings of the lungs or the abdomen and once diagnosed is almost always fatal. This has a 30-40 yr. latency period. Lastly, a variety of cancers including lung cancer, cancer of the esophagus, stomach cancer, cancer of the large intestine and

cancer of the rectum may result. These usually have a 20-30 yr. latency period.

What is regulated by the program?

The county regulates all demolition and renovation activities containing friable asbestos-containing material greater than or equal to 160 square ft., 260 linear ft. or 35 cubic ft. (*Friable asbestos* refers to any asbestos material that when dry can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure.)

Who is regulated by the program?

This program regulates public, commercial, industrial buildings and apartment complexes of greater than 4 units.

Who is not regulated by this program?

Private residences, and apartment complexes of 4 units or less.

KEY DEFINITIONS

AHERA - Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

Demolition - means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member of a facility together with any related handling operations or the intentional burning of any facility.

NESHAP - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63 (1992).

Renovation - means altering a facility or one or more facility components in any way, including the stripping or removal of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) from a facility component.

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR ALL RENOVATION OR DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES

1) The owner/operator should determine if the building has been inspected

by an AHERA certified asbestos building inspector during the past year. If it has, obtain a copy of the asbestos report to determine if asbestos is present. If it hasn't, make sure the building is inspected by an AHERA certified asbestos building inspector and verify his/her certification.

2) Determine the amount of *friable asbestos* containing material. If the amount is 160 square ft., 260 linear ft., 35 cubic ft. or more, it is regulated asbestos and must be removed by a certified contractor.

3) Strongly consider hiring a third party consultant who has asbestos contractor supervisor training experience to oversee the project. If a consultant is hired, pay particular attention to the recommendations and guidance.

4) Prepare and submit the NESHP 10 day notification form. This form must be delivered by hand or postmarked at least 10 *business days* prior to the commencement of renovation or demolition activities. This allows county inspectors the opportunity to process and review the appropriate permits for your project. Furthermore, there is a removal notification and plan review fee for renovations greater than 160 square ft. or 260 linear ft. (contact the asbestos coordinator for the current fees).

5) Make sure that you obtain all of the required permits for your project.

6) Remember, you as the owner/operator are responsible for all phases of the asbestos removal, transportation and disposal.

7) If you have any questions on asbestos related issues, call Maricopa County's Asbestos Coordinator at (602) 506-6708. In the event a suspicious removal or demolition activity is going on, we encourage you to call the asbestos coordinator directly or the county's com-

Temporary Power On Construction Sites

Salt River Project (SRP) and Arizona Public Service (APS) are currently offering temporary power devices for residential builders as an environmentally friendly alternative to the gas powered generator. The temporary power installations are safer, quieter and reduce particulate and carbon monoxide emissions in the Valley.

The temporary power device can be hooked up during the installation of the permanent meter section. This should be done during the pouring of the foundation to ensure that the temporary power is available during the framing, wiring, plumbing, painting, roofing and finishing phases of construction.

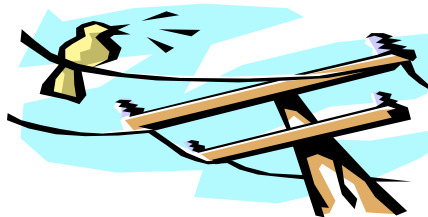
The temporary power installation provides outlets for the construction project that are protected by a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI). Additionally, the device eliminates the need for a separate temporary power pole. Job safety is a major factor concerning the success of the temporary device.

Noise and pollution are also reduced. Noise is a concern to home builders who are building new homes close to existing neighborhoods. These devices eliminate the engine noise caused by the generator, which can be substantial. Also, depending on the size and condition of the generator, they can produce as much as 500 pounds of pollution in an 8 hour day.

SRP & APS currently charge \$75.00 per contract per site and a security deposit may be required. For more information, call:

SRP - (602) 236-8833

APS - (602) 493-4401 East Valley



Maricopa County Clean Air Expo

To raise public awareness about air pollution in Maricopa County and ways to reduce it, the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department will be holding the first annual Maricopa County Clean Air Expo, a free outdoor fair.

The more strategies people are aware of to help reduce pollution, the more likely they are to take action. The Clean Air Expo will promote source reduction techniques to businesses and consumers, have displays of new, innovative pollution prevention methods, and provide a place for citizens to gather information about how to reduce the hazards to themselves and their environment from pollution. Because this is the **Clean Air Expo**, we're requesting people don't drive for "just one day" - attendees are encouraged to use alternative forms of transportation.

The exact date and location hasn't been finalized, but it's tentatively scheduled for a Sunday in October at the Margaret T. Hance Deck Park. Features will include: exhibits from environmental and health organizations, information on recycling household hazardous wastes, exhibits on alternative modes of transportation, a children's area with environmental-quality themed activities, animal experts to explain the effect pollution has on animals, food vendors, musical performances, and environmental speakers.

THE MANAGER'S CORNER

Steve Peplau

I've seen many changes in the 41/2 months since I started here, and many opportunities to improve our procedures and upgrade our services. There is an amazing amount of potential in our staff, and it's my intention to work on unleashing that potential. I have been reviewing the Division's organizational structure and processes, and have already made some changes, with plans to continue to do so. Currently, I am focusing on our Compliance Section, especially on our procedures for inspections and follow-ups.

The recent downgrade to "serious" nonattainment for carbon monoxide, ozone, and particulates will present many challenges for our Division. We need to increase our level of sophistication, which will require more training for our staff. We will need to work even more closely with industry to ensure they are able to comply with the new rules our nonattainment status will give rise to. This includes improving the ways in which we communicate with industry. I certainly consider our permitted community to be a valuable customer base, and am working diligently towards opening up our processes to them and listening to their suggestions as to ways to improve our programs and make them better and more responsive.

For the immediate future, I am looking forward to participating in the 1998 Ozone Study in June, in conjunction with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. This study will analyze the atmospheric conditions that help create our ozone nonattainment and help us better understand how those chemical reactions work. Also, I will be working on ensuring greater accountability to permit requirements. Compliance with air permits, as well as functional O&M Plans and the installation of equipment without permits, will be taken more seriously in the future.

AIR QUALITY OPEN FORUM

What does “serious” non-attainment air quality mean to you? Maricopa County’s recent reclassification to serious non-attainment for carbon monoxide, ozone and particulates is the topic of the upcoming Air Quality Open Forum sponsored by the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department and the Arizona Association of Industries. This Open Forum will be held on **May 13, 1998, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. at the Phoenix College Auditorium, 1202 W. Thomas Road, Phoenix, Arizona.** All interested persons are welcome to attend free of charge. **Seating will be limited to the first 900 attendees.**

The Air Quality Open Forum is targeted to the general public, industry, environmental groups, business development groups, transportation authorities, Chambers of Commerce, and any other parties interested in air quality in Maricopa County.

The agenda is scheduled to include an introduction by Al Brown, Director of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department, presentations on the issue from the perspectives of health, regulatory, commerce, industry, community, and planning, and a panel discussion.

Contact Joan Minichiello at 506-6481 or Brian Knox at 381-4407 for additional information.

The General Permit for Gasoline Dispensing Operations Nears Completion

The Maricopa County Environmental Services Department is putting the final touches on a General Permit for Gasoline Dispensing Operations. When completed, facilities that need Air Quality Permits to dispense gasoline may save over three months in time from permit submittal through issuance.

There has been a growing interest in the general permit program during the past few years because of its anticipated streamlining effects on the Air Quality Permitting program. The General Permit will streamline the permitting process by reducing the time necessary for preparing permits and printing public notices, yet it will continue to ensure protection of the environment.

The most fundamental difference between an individual and general permit is in the scope of its application. An individual permit is applied to a single source of a regulated air emission, and addresses the permit conditions specifically to that facility and its processes. On the other

hand, the general permit is applied to an entire category of similar sources or facilities, and the conditions of the permit are designed to cover many facilities and processes. Each facility under the general permit will be required to obtain an Authority to Operate (ATO) from the Maricopa County Air Quality Control Officer.

Only facilities that have met the qualifications under the general permit may apply for an ATO. Other facilities in

that classification that do not meet the qualifications, or do not wish to apply for a general permit, must apply for an individual permit. All applicable Air Quality standards and rules regarding emissions and facilities that apply to individual permits also apply to general permits.

For more information regarding the General Permit Program, contact Jo Crumbaker at 506-6705.

COOL WEBSITES

If you know of a website you think other readers would like to see, e-mail dromesbu@esenvmgmt.maricopa.gov.

U.S. EPA’s main website is at www.epa.gov and is a great starting point for environmental information. More specific air quality information can be found at EPA’s Office of Air and Radiation at www.epa.gov/oar/oarhome.html.

State environmental information can be found at Arizona Department of Environmental Quality’s site at www.adeq.state.az.us. Maricopa County information can be found at www.maricopa.gov/sbeap.

Go to www.azleg.state.az.us for the Arizona Legislative Information Services (ALIS). ALIS lets you check up bill status and related information.

P2-West is an interactive information exchange network which has up-to-date information on Pollution Prevention and Source Reduction. You can find them at www.westp2net.org.

REDUCE WASTE!

We have a great new idea to help you reduce waste and pollution - receive *Visibility* by e-mail or on the internet! Not only will you save paper and mailing labels, but you'll also be able to see *Visibility* in full color. Each new issue is available on the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program's website at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap>, or you can receive your copy via e-mail. Just send your name, company name, phone number, and e-mail address to Dee Romesburg at dromesbu@esenvmgt.maricopa.gov or call 506-6794. Please specify format - we can send it in Microsoft Publisher, Word 6.0 (or earlier) or as a text document.

**THE VISIBILITY NEWSLETTER**

is published quarterly by the Pollution Prevention Committee of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department. Questions and requests to be added to the mailing list may be addressed to Dee Romesburg at 506-6794, by mail at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201, Phoenix, AZ 85004, or by email at dromesbu@esenvmgt.maricopa.gov.

Visibility

**Maricopa County Environmental Svcs. Dept.
Air Quality Division
1001 N. Central Avenue, Suite 201
Phoenix, Arizona 85004**